

No. 42 — 20 MAY 1946

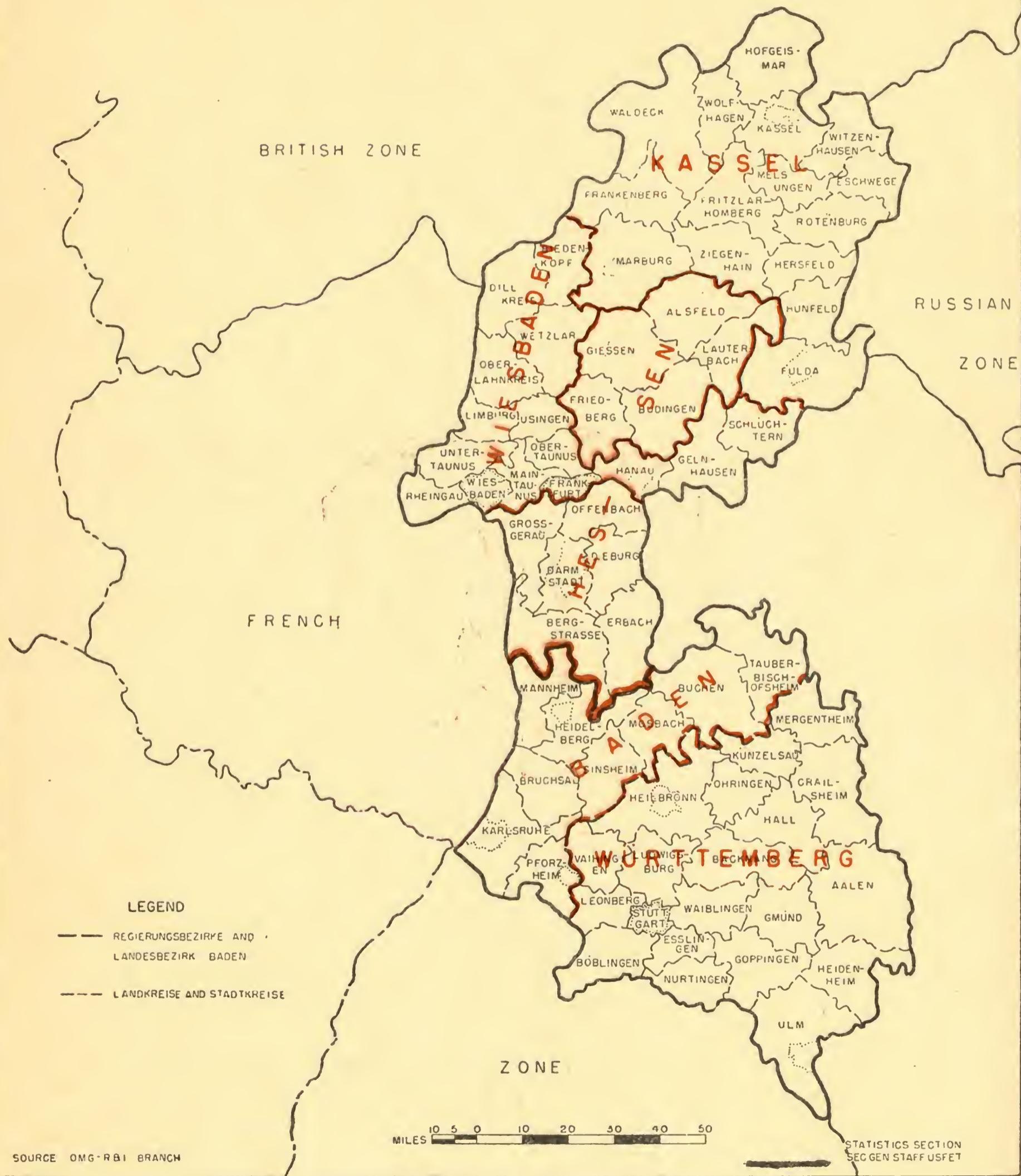
Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



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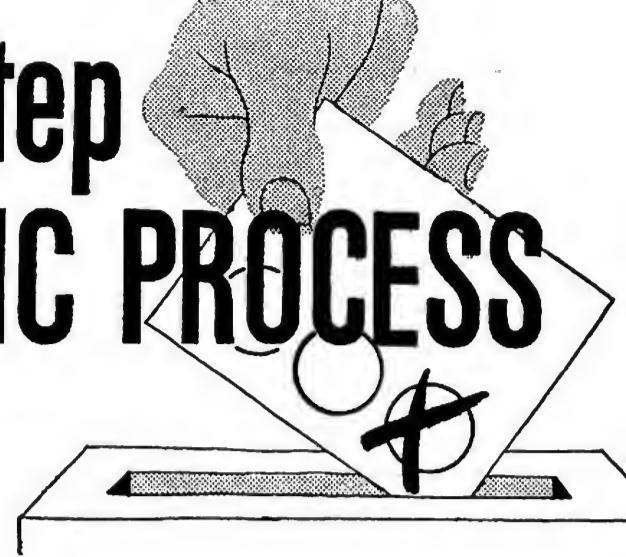
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OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

International Mail Service — Germany	Cir 55, USFET 26 April 1946
Assistance from US Military Sources to Civilian Agencies and Personnel	Cir 57, USFET 27 April 1946
Uniform Regulations	Cir 59, USFET 30 April 1946
Army Newspapers	AG 000.76 GAP-AGO USFET, 1 May 1946
Interzonal Exchange of Cultural Materials	AG 007 (ED) OMGUS, 2 May 1946
Transient Messing Facilities	AG 333 IGI-AGO USFET, 3 May 1946
Laws for the Election of the Land Constitutional Assemblies in the US Zone	AG 000.1 (IA) OMGUS, 3 May 1946
General Prisoners Restored to Duty for Service	AG 253 GAP-AGP USFET, 7 May 1946

Germany Takes Another Step TOWARD THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS



Hans Schmidt now begins in earnest to take over his own government. Last January he went to the polls for the first time in twelve years and elected Gemeinde (community) councilmen in some 10,000 communities of less than 20,000 population. Three and a half months later, on 28 April 1946, he went again and cast his ballot for Landkreis (rural county) councilmen in all 209 of the Landkreise in the Zone. The election policy was established in the Potsdam Declaration, which called for "restoration of democratically elected legislative bodies in Germany beginning at local levels." The Landkreis councils were chosen under laws drafted by each Land and approved by MG. The councils range in size from fifteen to forty-five members, depending upon population, and the members will serve a term of two years.

Suffrage requirements were the same as in the Gemeinde elections. The Landkreis councils were elected by a system of proportional representation whereby each party or group receives a number of seats proportional to the vote cast for that party or group. The details of proportional representation vary somewhat from Land to Land. Wuerttemberg, for example allows the individual voter much more choice in the candidates for whom he casts his ballot than do the other Laender.

In addition to the Landkreis councils, Gemeinde councils were elected in seventeen Gemeinden — five in Württemberg and twelve in Greater Hesse. This was

because certain Gemeinde elections were not held in January. The MG directive of 23 November 1945 had provided that Gemeinden with more than 20,000 inhabitants but which were not Stadtkreise should not elect in January. There were eight such Gemeinden represented in the April elections plus nine smaller Gemeinden where the January elections had to be repeated.

Apart from the eight Gemeinden with more than 20,000 population, the same voters were concerned with the April elections as with the January elections. In other words, both involved a predominantly rural and small town electorate. Because of the sameness of the participants, comparisons between the two polls are of interest.

DECREASE IN VOTERS

The first fact which stands out is that the Landkreis elections. The number of registered voters increased from 4,662,678 in January to 5,111,736 in April, but the number of actual voters decreased from 4,012,980 to 3,641,973. Stated in terms of percentages, there was 86 percent participation in January but only 71 percent in April. This is not surprising. The home Gemeinde is closer to the affections of the average voter than is the rural county in which he resides. Moreover, in Württemberg, rural county councils had never before been directly elected by the people, so that the process itself was new. Furthermore, the April polling came so soon

Parties		Bavaria		Wuerttemberg Baden		Greater Hesse		US-Zone	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Christian Democratic Union (Wuerttemberg-Baden & Greater Hesse)	Votes Polled	1,258,189	69.4	313,276	47.4	392,576	37.9	1,964,041	56.0
Christian Social Union (Bavaria)	Seats Filled	3,485	73.8	454	55.7	446	41.3	4,305	65.2
Social Democratic Party	Votes Polled	414,921	22.9	165,688	25.1	455,574	44.0	1,036,183	29.2
	Seats Filled	1,038	21.9	177	21.7	539	50.0	1,749	26.5
Liberal Democratic Party (Bavaria and Greater Hesse)	Votes Polled	9,558	0.5	69,778	10.5	64,253	6.2	143,589	4.0
Democratic People's Party (Wuerttemberg-Baden)	Seats Filled	16	0.3	71	8.8	43	3.9	130	1.9
Communist Party	Votes Polled	71,097	3.9	37,740	5.7	86,593	8.3	195,430	5.5
	Seats Filled	125	2.6	25	3.0	11	1.2	161	2.4
Others	Votes Polled	58,458	3.2	73,359	11.1	35,073	3.3	166,890	4.7
	Seats Filled	137	2.9	87	10.6	39	2.7	263	4.0
	Votes Polled	1,812,223		659,841		1,034,069		3,506,132	100.0
Total	Seats Filled	4,716		814		1,078		6,608	100.0

Fig. 1. Landkreis Election Returns — 28 April 1946

after the January polling that it did not arouse the same degree of curiosity as "the first free elections since 1932."

The second fact is the rise in the proportion of invalid ballots in certain areas. Thus in Baden, the January elections showed 3.5 percent of the votes invalid. In the April elections, the percentage was 7.1 percent, rising in some Gemeinden to 10 percent. An investigation is now under way to ascertain to what extent, if at all, the increase is due to a protest vote. On the other hand, the invalid vote in Wuerttemberg was only 4 percent (3.5 percent in January), and in Greater Hesse it was 5.2 percent. No figures are yet available for Bavaria on this point.

PARTY RESULTS

How did the various political parties fare in the Landkreis elections? Fig. 1 presents a summary in terms of votes polled and seats won by the parties. The strength of the Christian Democratic Union (Christian Social Union) is apparent. It is by far the strongest party in Bavaria and Württemberg-Baden. In Greater Hesse, however, the Social Democratic Party took first place. More significant is the comparison of party strength in the January and April elections as shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

The most significant thing indicated by figures 2 and 3 is the great decline in the vote cast for "others." The "others" represent independent, non-partisan and

miscellaneous small parties and groups which were prominent in the January elections chiefly because the major parties were not yet fully organized. In the April elections, party organization was much more developed. Consequently, voters who in January supported independent, non-partisan and miscellaneous candidates now gave their votes to one of the major parties. Thus in Bavaria, the April vote for "others" fell off by almost 700,000 while at the same time, the Christian Social Union gained about 350,000 and the Social Democratic Party about 75,000.

In this connection, a further observation should be made about the so-called independent, non-partisan and miscellaneous vote in January. Of the 23,876 Gemeinde councilmen in four of Bavaria's five Regierungsbezirke who in January were elected as independents, non-partisan and miscellaneous, 6,632 were found to belong to the Christian Social Union and an additional 4,030 belonged to the Social Democratic Party. This means that the real vote for both of these parties in the January elections in Bavaria was

greater than the official figures show. The same is doubtlessly true of the other Laender. From this it can be said that the major parties gained in the April as compared to the January elections, but the net gain is less than the figures indicate for the reason just stated.

There are two exceptions to this generalization. The vote of the Liberal Democratic Party in Bavaria declined, probably because of factional squabbles within the party. The decline of the Social Democratic vote in Greater Hesse — from 484,715 to 455,574 — is more difficult to explain. It is significant to note that the Social Democratic loss in Greater Hesse is approximately the same as the Communist Party gain. This does not prove conclusively that Social Democratic voters switched to the Communist ticket but it does raise a query. Another explanation which has been advanced is that, in many Hessian Gemeinden last January, the SPD had little or no competition from the other parties. In the April elections, the CDU gave the SPD real competition, whereas in January there was often no CDU ticket at all. Ac-

		Bavaria		Greater Hesse		Wuerttemberg-Baden	
Party	Election	Votes received	% of total vote	Votes received	% of total vote	Votes received	% of total vote
CDU/CSU	January	901,392	43.2%	341,190	30%	242,131	30.8%
CDU/CSU	April	1,258,189	69.4%	392,576	37.9%	313,276	47.4%
SPD	January	336,878	16%	484,715	42%	158,410	20%
SPD	April	414,921	22.9%	455,574	44%	165,688	25.1%
LDP/DPP	January	19,748	0.9%	25,002	2%	54,510	7%
LDP/DPP	April	9,558	0.5%	64,253	6.2%	69,778	10.5%
KPD	January	46,247	2%	60,886	5.4%	29,653	3.8%
KPD	April	71,097	3.9%	86,593	8.3%	37,740	5.7%
OTHERS	January	757,512	36%	173,647	15%	291,878	37%
OTHERS	April	58,458	3.2%	35,073	3.3%	73,359	11.1%

Fig. 2. Comparison of party strength in the January and April elections by Land

cording to this view, the SPD lost votes to the CDU.

The law of Greater Hesse contains two provisions which are not found in the legislation of the other two Laender. In Greater Hesse, a party which does not poll 15 percent of the total vote cast receives no seats at all. There is also provision prohibiting combination of lists (Listenverbundung). The Communists suffered particularly from these restrictions. In only two Hessian Landkreise did they elect any candidates although in a num-

ber of others they had a substantial vote. Thus in Groß-Gerau, they lacked only about 400 votes of reaching the 15 percent. The National Democratic Party was another casualty of the 15 percent rule, electing no candidates in either of the two Landkreise where it is organized.

The January elections went off smoothly with few incidents. There were even fewer incidents in the April elections. In general, the campaign and the polling were peaceful and orderly.

Party	Election	Votes received	% of total vote	% of seats filled
CDU/CSU	January	1,484,713	37 %	33 %
CDU/CSU	April	1,964,041	56 %	65.2 %
SPD	January	980,001	24 %	15 %
SPD	April	1,036,183	29.2 %	26.5 %
LDP/DPP	January	99,280	2.4 %	1.4 %
LDP/DPP	April	143,589	4 %	1.9 %
KPD	January	136,788	3 %	0.9 %
KPD	April	195,430	5.5 %	2.4 %
OTHERS	January	1,223,037	30 %	49 %
OTHERS	April	166,890	4.7 %	4 %

Fig. 3. Zone wide Comparicon of party strength in the two elections

US ZONE CENTRALIZES REICHSPOST

A New German Agency Takes Over Operation and Administration of US Zone Reichspost Activities Until Formation of Central Body for All Four Zones.

With the establishment of a Senior Directorate of Communications and Posts in Munich, MG has taken another step toward centralization, in German hands; of administrative control over civilian communications in the US Zone. The new agency (Oberdirektorium fuer Post und Nachrichtenwesen in der US Zone) was established by the Laenderrat (Council of Minister Presidents) in accordance with MG directives, and will be responsible to the Council for the operation and administration of all Reichspost activities in the US Zone. It will be subject to such control as must be exercised by MG to carry out the Occupation and not to conflict with past or future actions of the Allied Control Authority.

Preparatory planning for this organization has been accomplished by a Planning Committee of German nationals headed by a former Reichspost official under MG supervision. This Planning Committee was also active in recruiting qualified personnel. All records, studies and recommendations of the group were turned over to the Laenderrat for their information and use.

ORGANIZATION UNDER NAZIS

Prior to the Occupation, central control of the 38 Reichspost Directorates in Greater Germany was accomplished through the Ministry of Posts in Berlin, headed by the Reichspost Minister (a member of the Cabinet) who was directly responsible to Hitler. The Ministry served as a central authority for the control, regulation and coordination of communications throughout Germany. Since

the Occupation and prior to the formation of the Senior Directorate, the six Directorates that make up the US Zone have functioned as individual units under the control of the respective Minister Presidents in the three Laender. The necessary coordination for long distance communications services between the several Reichspost Directorates has been effected by the Chief Signal Officer, US Forces, European Theater and the Office of Military Government (US).

FUTURE PLANS

In almost all European countries telecommunications services as well as postal services are a function of government. The nature of these services is such that administration at the highest level is necessary in order to provide uniform policies, regulations and procedures. The US plan, in conformance with the agreement reached at Potsdam to administer Germany as a single economic unit, provides for the ultimate establishment of a central German Department of Communications and Posts for all of Germany, to be located in Berlin. To avoid administrative confusion, the proposed organization, as planned, will be formed into a body similar to the pre-V-E Day Ministry of Posts.

When it became apparent that the formation of a central German Department for Communications and Posts would be indefinitely delayed, it was considered desirable and necessary that a German authority be established to administer Reichspost activities for the entire US

(Continued on page 18)

For Reparations:

185 Industrial Plants from US Zone

One hundred and eighty five industrial plants in the American Zone, the majority of them employed in the construction of aircraft and armament, have been declared available for reparations according to figures recently released by OMGUS. (The total for the US, British, and French zones is 661 industrial plants).

When finally removed, the plants from the US occupied area will have a decisive affect on Germany's warmaking capacity. All plants in the Zone capable of manufacturing ferro-nickel and explosive chemicals will have been eliminated. A 90 percent reduction in plant capacity for aircraft engines and a 75 percent reduction for aircraft manufacture and assembly will have been affected. Eventually aircraft manufacturing will be eliminated entirely.

Following the acceptance of the Reparation Plan last month, the Control Council Coordinating Committee allocated 49 plants from the US, British and French zones. This was the second allocation, the first having been agreed upon in December 1945 when 26 plants, appraised under "Operation Rap," were approved as advance reparations. The majority of plants allocated to France, Britain and the US represents general purpose equipment to be taken from special purpose war facilities. (See Fig 1. above).

During March and April evaluations of

nine plants in the US Zone were completed under the quadripartite plant evaluation formula accepted by the Coordinating Committee in January 1946. The appraisals ranged from RM 36,403 for the Gustav Genschow plant at Durlach to RM 5,574,643 for Norddeutsche Huette in Bremen-Oslenbhausen.

The formula provides for evaluation of plant and equipment in Reichsmarks at 1938 replacement costs, without taking into account delivery and installation expenses, but with depreciation subject to a multiplier of 1.35

for every year of war use. War damage is deductible and depreciation allowed at a specified rate based on US Treasury Department schedules. The quadripartite plant appraisal formula will also be the basis for setting the value of raw materials and other commodities to be supplied in return for the 15 percent of excess industrial capacity shipped to the USSR and Poland from the Western Zone.

SEVEN US ZONE PLANTS DESTROYED

A significant source of German reparations arises from the provision in the Potsdam Agreement to wipe out Germany's direct war-making capacity. After general purpose equipment, power plants, etc., is removed from war plants, such plants are almost invariably destroyed. As of 8 April 1946, seven such plants in the US Zone had been completely dismantled and destroyed.

Allocation of Industrial Plants			
Zone	Total	Plants Allocated	
		USSR and Western Poland	Nations
United States	24	3 1/2	20 1/2
British	39	3 1/2	35 1/2
French	12	1	11
Totals	75	8	67

Fig 1: Of the 661 industrial pants in the U.S., British and French Zones available for reparations, 75 have been allocated to the USSR and Poland and the Western Nations as shown above.

BARTER EXCHANGES AID GERMAN CONSUMER

A barter syndicate of 20 stores operated by responsible German merchants is now in operation in Stuttgart. Used clothing, household articles and other scarce items may be acquired by German civilians through the syndicate, according to a study made by the Price Control and Rationing Section of OMG, Wuertemberg-Baden.

Each of the cooperating stores in the syndicate specializes in a separate category of merchandise facilitating the barter of merchandise and at the same time increasing the business of the Stuttgart merchants. Transactions have reached a value of RM 150,000 per month.

A person desiring to exchange an electric iron for a more needed commodity takes the iron to the electric appliance store, where it is appraised on the basis of pre-war prices, with deductions for depreciation. The seller receives the cash value of the merchandise and a barter certificate authorizing him to purchase any article available in the cooperating stores up to thirty percent above the value of the item he has sold. The thirty percent allowance covers the overhead of the syndicate and the profit to the dealer. Examples of the controlled prices prevailing in the exchange include a pair of used shoes for seven and a half marks, a twenty four piece set of silverware for fifty marks and a pocket knife for three and a half marks.

An extensive publicity campaign won public confidence in this barter system to the extent that in a recent public opinion poll, 99 percent of those questioned knew of the existence of the barter exchange, 93 percent thought it a useful institution, 63 percent had patronized it at least once, and 94 percent said that they preferred

the system to any other form of barter.

Faced with a scarcity of consumer goods, other cities throughout the US Zone have been following the example of Stuttgart. In Esslingen, a city of 50,000 population, there have been more than 50,000 syndicate transactions.

MG economists have given their full support to the barter exchanges, pointing out that the syndicates have eased an over-strained rationing system during the transition period from war to a peace-time economy. In addition the exchanges have effected a more widespread distribution of reserves of consumer goods and controlled a certain amount of merchandise which would otherwise be bartered or sold on the black market, buttressing the legal price level.

Reported Arrests Denied

Recent newspapers reports that eighty ex-Wehrmacht officers have been arrested in Landkreis Miesbach, 40 miles southwest of Munich, for subversive activity have been branded as untrue by MG intelligence officials.

Various versions of this news account appearing in both the German and Allied press also related finding of a list of 400 names of German anti-Fascists, all slated for assassinations. Bavarian Minister President Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner reportedly headed this list. MG's investigations revealed no trace of such a list.

Meanwhile MG's Public Safety Branch reported a large scale raid in southern Bavarian mountains, conducted by American and German police authorities during April, had resulted in only 35 persons being held on suspicion of "Edelweiss activities." Incomplete statistics re-

vealed that 47,247 people were checked of whom 541 were held for special investigation; 4 persons wanted in police bulletins were picked up, 146 retained for missing identity papers and 89 for connections with other crimes.

On the basis of these results, Public Safety officials concluded that whatever strength the Edelweiss clique boasted was centered in towns and not in mountain areas. Railroad stations, where wandering youth congregated, were believed to be most likely meeting places. The Bavarian raid succeeded in "stabilizing the feeling of security and protection among the people, especially in mountain areas," MG officials said.

Maximizing Food Production

German farmers will be permitted to cultivate former airfields and other military reservations this summer as part of the OMGUS program to maximize agricultural production during the next 18 months. Sections of the Hohenfeld maneuver area near Parsberg, Bavaria, former Wehrmacht training ground, are already being plowed. The 7,000 acre Weihenstephen agricultural college at Freising, which has been used by the US Army since last August, was returned to the Germans last week for the training of farm specialists.

Civil Service Codes

Revised civil service codes will be drawn up by the Laender for submission to OMGUS by 15 June. Object of the projected codes is to overhaul the entire civil service structure in the United States Zone, replacing the Nazi bureaucratic-type system with a merit system patterned after that in the United States. The projected changes conform with the US policy of decentralization and strengthening of the Laender. Under the Nazi system, only 22 percent of government workers enjoyed civil service rights. The system now being studied is aimed

at extending civil service benefits to about 90 percent of all government workers, excluding only common labor.

Brassards for Identification

A special brassard for wear with civilian clothing has been authorized by USFET for US civilian employees and dependents of US civilian and military personnel. The brassard, consisting of an American flag super-imposed upon a white strip of cloth, will supply the individual with visible means of identification while in occupied territory.

Use of the brassard, which will be worn on the left arm of outer clothing midway between the shoulder and the elbow, is optional. Post Exchanges throughout the Theater will handle sale of the identification symbols.

Use of MG Terms

OMGUS requests that only officially defined terms be used in referring to various categories of civilians, since misunderstandings may result from the use of other phrases.

One of the best examples of this is the increasing use of terms such as "victims of fascism" and "victims of nazism," which have been occurring more and more frequently in official reports and publications. The term "victims of fascism" is particularly undesirable, since it is in official use in the British and Soviet Zones for purposes not now covered by US policies. There is also a German civilian organization in Berlin whose members carry cards bearing this phrase. Use of the officially approved term "persecutees" avoids confusion in these cases. Loose use of unofficial terms has resulted in unnecessary inquiries to MG officers and might even bring about minor misunderstandings with other Allied powers. All personnel should therefore be careful to avoid such terms, particularly in official reports or communications.

THE TASKS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

In an Article in the British-Licensed Berlin Newspaper **TELEGRAF**, Gustav Klingelhoefer Outlines the "Tasks of Social Democratic Politics"

"The Social Democratic policy must constitute democratic and social activity of the SPD for the furtherance of the life interests of the German people and their laboring classes," declares Klingelhoefer, adding that "the SPD must not wait inactively for the peace."

Real peace and the shortening of the occupation depends on the swiftness of the democratization of the country and fulfillment of its reparation payments, continues the writer.

"If Germany is to contribute to her own democratization and to world peace no measure of the victors must support reaction in Germany," claims Klingelhoefer, observing further that if Germany is supposed to make reparations and if every excess over the medium European standard of life means reparations, then the allies are responsible for creating the prerequisites for the fulfilment of these commitments.

"To meet these reparations," declares Klingelhoefer, "and to maintain a medium European standard of life Germany must be provided with sufficient technical and material equipment for its industrial capacity, immediate reorganization of German finances, the economic unity of the state . . ."

In addition to this, he adds, the Social Democratic Party would have to recommend an arbitration court which would decide who is to be held respon-



sible for the fulfillment of Germany's peace terms. Further the party would have to demand the right of criticism where measures of the occupation forces do not further the fulfillment of the German peace conditions.

"The fight for freedom and reconstruction of Germany will raise serious inner political questions. One of the most important of these will be the relations between the SPD and KPD," the writer declares, claiming "it would have been better for the world if the unity of the labor movement, which each occupation force had to welcome as a prerequisite for gathering the progressive forces and creating a democratic majority, would have been instigated and led by the SPD."

"Democracy means peace. The SPD knows this but the KPD does not. Its aims are socialist, but not democratic, and therefore the KPD, just like all Communist parties of the world, hesitates to recognize that the only purpose of a Socialist order is the realization of the rights of man and liberty for everyone . . .," Klingelhoefer declares.

Everyone who desires social democracy, but without granting the minority the right to become a majority negates free discussion from being a prerequisite of social progress, he continues.

Klingelhoefer states that recently in Thuringia the word was passed around

that 'if one does not support the Unity one is an enemy of the Soviet Union.' On the merger party day, he continues, Otto Grotewohl stated that opposition to an immediate merger equals the anti-Bolshevism of Hugenburg and Hitler.

"By a clear socialist and independent German policy the SPD will have to show the working people that the KPD must stand for the rights of man and the liberties of democracy or the party is superfluous in Germany. The SPD will have to keep a strict check on the activities of the KPD and SPD. The reproach of anti-Bolshevism is an ill-intentioned slur," he claims.

According to Klingelhoefer, the striving for power of the Communist Party impairs the unity of the labor movement, though at the same time a coalition policy with the bourgeois parties cannot be recommended, for more than ever reaction hides within these parties.

This reaction, he states, is shown in the demands for federalism behind which the particularist and separatist bourgeois hides

"The SPD," he concludes, "will have to increase its activity in order to meet the needs of the future. In Berlin the Social Democrats have proved that they are able to fight, and they have also shown the German youth that courage can realize the highest aims."

War Plants and Reparations

A follow-up Information Control survey was recently made of public attitudes toward the use of German industrial plant equipment as reparations and toward the blowing-up of war plants which cannot be converted to peacetime use. Several additional questions were asked on the second survey in order to probe these attitudes more fully.

The most recent survey showed no important increase in public disapproval of these two Allied economic policies

despite the fact that additional demolitions and removals had taken place in the interim. Most people had heard of the destruction of war plants. Approval of this action was given by five persons out of every eight who expressed opinion.

Practically all people (96%) would prefer to see only the equipment in these war plants destroyed, while the building itself should be preserved intact for housing purposes. In this connection, the survey showed widespread lack of understanding as to why some plants are blown up entirely while in other cases only the equipment is destroyed. They do not understand that the building or structure housing some war plants could not be used for housing or other peaceful purposes. Very few people (8%) claimed to know how many war plants had already been destroyed and even fewer (3%) knew how many were slated for eventual destruction.

As for the reparations program, half the public continued to concede that the transfer of certain German industries was justified while almost a third of the public took the opposite point of view. The rest held no opinion.

May Day Appeal

In his talk on May Day Wilhelm Pieck, one of the two top leaders of the new Socialist Unity Party, declared "we fight for Germany's unity because that is the only way by which our people can insure democracy and peace in our country."

"We desire the Rhine and Ruhr areas to remain with Germany because our people cannot exist without these vital districts," continued Pieck, observing further that "we want a uniform, anti-fascist, parliamentary, democratic republic. We want the setting up of a central government as soon as possible by the anti-fascist democratic parties and the trade unions. We desire Berlin to remain the capital of our country."



Byrnes Proposal Seen As Turning point in American Foreign Policy

The New York Times terms Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' proposal for a four-power treaty guaranteeing demilitarization of Germany "a turning point in American foreign policy." "It

is not only a far cry from 'no entangling alliances,'" the editorial comments, "it also goes beyond any treaty ever pro-

posed by the United States before ... goes beyond the Charter of the United Nations ... means that the American government is prepared to intervene even in times of peace both in Europe and the Far East, whenever peace is threatened anew by our late enemies.

"Yet such an alliance is the obvious, necessary and perhaps only means of removing many misapprehensions and ambitions which are now delaying peace and world recovery. As such it deserves the full support of the American people ... it is in keeping with the United Nations Charter, which explicitly provides for special security arrangements during the transitional period and against our late enemies.

"On the plea that the German menace continues, and that in the absence of any definite American commitments they might have to face this threat alone, both Russia and France have insisted on unprecedented extension of their security frontiers ... the offer of alliance must now disclose whether these countries are primarily in search of security

or of territory. For Britain it means definite abandonment of any balance-of-power policy in Europe in which Germany could serve as pawn. And for the United States it means final and irrevocable abandonment of isolation in favor of that active participation in world affairs is not only in keeping with our military and economic power but which must also be the key to world peace and prosperity."

TERMED AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Secretary Byrnes' offer of a 25-year guarantee of demilitarization of Germany is evidence of the administration's "fresh disposition to take affirmative action in behalf of world tranquility," according to the Washington Post.

"Many voices pointed the way to the assumption of American responsibility. One of them belonged to Senator Vandenberg, who as far back as January 10, 1945, suggested a hard and fast treaty guarantee of enemy demilitarization ...

"All history tells us that immediately after every great war victors are spoils-minded. This war has been no exception. Our own world policy, purposed against the background of an atomic arms race, has been heavily weighted with 'security imperialism', though much less so than Russia's, which has been cruder and more successful because it has not been handicapped by our own incoherence . .

"Byrnes, move is not enough in itself. World relations have deteriorated so rapidly that, having gotten the initiative

Editorial
Editorials

Secretary Byrnes should keep it. The vacuum in world power must be filled by the United Nations, but while this is being done, continuous American leadership must be provided to direct into fruitful channels of collaboration the anarchic and aggressive forces that were loosed by the war's end."

STATESMANSHIP OF HIGH ORDER

The **Washington News** believes the Byrnes proposal represents statesmanship of high order. "It means the United States has stepped forward with the kind of world leadership commensurate with its vast strength and equal responsibility. If other powers reject this historic offer of American military commitment abroad for 25 years, they will miss their biggest security opportunity and reveal that they place selfish ambitions above world peace

"Drafting of just peace treaties, and resumption of normal civil governments and economic life, is desperately needed at the earliest possible moment. The only legitimate excuse for delay has been lack of adequate enforcement machinery to keep the Axis demilitarized. The American proposal would provide that security machinery."

NECESSARY STEP FOR PEACE

"At Paris we have taken the position of world leadership commensurate with our power," the **Philadelphia Record** declares. "Wisely, the Truman administration has continued Roosevelt's policy of consulting with leaders of both parties in the Senate . . . Byrnes speaks with the authority of Senate leaders behind him . . . Yes, here is an 'entangling alliance.' But it's the kind of entangling alliance we must make to give the world peace."

VOICE FOR SMALL POWERS

Considerable resentment is being felt in Europe at present at the exclusion of the small Allied powers from any

active part in the control of Germany according to **John W. Vandercook** of NBC. He believes that the sense of having been slighted by the big powers is most



acute in Holland, Belgium and Norway. "The nationals of these three democratic states naturally are more aware than we are of how gravely they were injured by German aggression," Vandercook says. "From a few short miles away they observe the difficulty the big powers are having in understanding the Germans, in keeping the mental barriers raised against them and, even more fundamentally, in finding troops willing to stay on long enough to complete the occupation job. All three countries have suggested that their troops might be given a share in occupation duties. Such proposals have been turned down. What adds to the sense of the unfairness of it all is that lack of direct representation in Berlin gives the small powers no effective voice in many matters which directly concern them."

WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

In a recent broadcast Economic Stabilizer **Chester Bowles** called on the people of United States to make greater food sacrifices so that famine-suffering peoples of world will be able to survive.

"Do you know," Bowles asked, "what even a diet of 1500 calories is like? . . . In countries where starvation is always waiting to take another victim, they just don't have pineapple and milk — and poached eggs and baked custard. What they eat for their 1200 or 1500 calories is bread, and maybe cabbage soup and ersatz coffee. In Italy, bread isn't something that goes with the meal — it's the meal itself."

Bowles said the big need in famine areas is, first, for wheat, and then for fats and oils. He urged national support of the coming drive for food in cans and containers that can be shipped abroad.

At the same time, Bowles foresaw the possibility that starvation might easily spread and grow if people of the United States do not work now for a stabilized, well-ordered economy. Pointing out that the economy of the US is an integral part of world economy, he said, "the kind of economy we have here in America and the kind of world prosperity we'll have in years ahead depend in large part on decisions about price control laws that are being made here in this country today.....

"We have it in our power — by keeping economically strong — to set the pattern for strength and economic self-sufficiency in other countries of the world ... if we let ourselves get bogged down with inflation, collapse and depression — as we did after the last war — we can do a lot of damage to ourselves and world."

AN EFFECT OF REDEPLOYMENT

H. R. Baukage of ABC claims that Nazi influence has risen in direct proportion to the withdrawal of American troops. "It's high time," he says, "... to consider the organization of a well-paid, well-trained volunteer group to police Germany. That job can't be done by boys with one eye on the next boat for home."

EDUCATION AND THE ATOM BOMB

President Truman speaking at Fordham University's centennial ceremonies challenged the science of education to provide the chief defense against the atom

bomb. "The new age of atomic energy presses upon us," the President said. "Mark that well! What may have

been sufficient yesterday is not sufficient today. New and terrific responsibilities have been placed on education.

"Ignorance and prejudice, intolerance, suspicion of our fellow men breed

dictators. And they breed wars. Civilization cannot survive an atomic war. Nothing would be left but a world reduced to rubble. Gone would be man's hope for decency. Gone would be our hope for the greatest age in the history of mankind — an age which I know can harness atomic energy for the welfare of man and not for his destruction.

"And so we must look to education in the long run to wipe out that ignorance which threatens catastrophe. Intelligent men do not hate other men just because their religion may be different, because their habits and language may be different, or because their national origin or color may be different. It is up to education to bring about that deeper international understanding which is so vital to world peace."

OUTLINE FOR ARMY'S FUTURE

Gen. Eisenhower in mapping out Army planning for the next 18 months, placed first emphasis on air power, "full, free and open-minded" scientific research and a world-wide intelligence service. The Chief of Staff warned that it was not "possible for any country possessed of scientific resources and ruthless purposes to inflict devastating blows against the most powerful nations."

The War Department made public Gen. Eisenhower's outline for organization and training, on the eve of his departure for an inspection trip in the pacific. The plan would be effective until 24 Oct 1947.

"Any war commencing within the next few years, "Gen. Eisenhower wrote, "would of necessity initially be fought primarily with weapons now on hand or in production." Eisenhower urged the necessity of a large reserve army on the assumption that any future conflict will be global and that the nation might be attacked by "fearfully destructive missiles" launched from a long distance. A large reserve is needed for reinforcements and replacements "for the heavy casualties to be expected in modern conflict," Eisen-



hower said, arguing that "the ever multiplying complexities of the world's economy increase the probability that any war of the future will eventually extend to global proportions.

ONE YEAR LATER

Why does peace seem less near, far less certain today than after V-E day a year ago? Editorialists are pondering this question; much comment leads to the conclusion drawn by Anne O'Hare

McCormack of *The New York Times* that "fear is the brake slowing up the natural forces of reconstruction." A year's vacuum and false starts toward peace, she writes, have increased disillusionment and promoted talk of another war — a state of mind which Walter Lippman stressed as quite prevalent. McCormack concludes that the main reason for lack of accomplishment at Paris is that a foundation no longer exists for "the old structure" which she thinks the Foreign Ministers are trying to superimpose.

(Continued from page 9)

Zone. The Senior Directorate is a temporary organization and will cease to function upon formation of central administrative machinery for overall supervision and control of Reichspost facilities in all zones of occupation.

The new Directorate is headed by a President (Chefpresident) and organized into five operating divisions: Posts, Telecommunications, Organization and Personnel, Administration and Finance, and Building and Transportation. In general, it is the responsibility of the Senior Directorate to issue orders relative to common operating practices and procedures, issue and administer uniform regulations, carry out the denazification program in accordance with Military Gov-

ernment directives, and allocate postal and telecommunications facilities.

Prior approval by MG is required for Senior Directorate proposals concerning such major policy matters as interzonal and international services, annual requirements for critical materials and equipment, the establishment of budgets, changes in rates, the appointment or dismissal of officials in the grade of President, Vice-President or Abteilungspraesident, changes in the design of postage stamps, new installation, renewal, extension or removal of equipment exceeding RM 20,000 in overall value, and all matters concerning research, development or advancement of the art of German civil communications.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney			
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Assistant Deputy Military Governor

LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart	Col M O Edwards
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1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart	Col M O Edwards
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart	1st Lt J P Clifford
1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen	Capt E G Thompson
Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart	Lt Col Beckjord

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agato
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	1st Lt P F Sullivan
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt J B Cross
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley

Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENTDIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov:
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Sulzbach (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg
H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdesheim
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt W F Hintz

Capt L F Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hülfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry
Maj G C Sola

1st Lt W W Lechner
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russ
Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Maj R F Musgrove
Capt G S Iredell
Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Heppenheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg

G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm
Capt N R Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L H Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lenneville
Capt H Nickelsberg

*Liaison and security

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENTDIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt L R Clark
Capt B H Waksman

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg
E-202	Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg
G-221	Schweinfurt
G-202	Aschaffenburg
*A-250	Bad Kissingen
*A-251	Kitzingen
*A-330	Alzenau
*A-331	Brücknau
*A-332	Ebern
*A-333	Gemünden
*A-334	Gerolzhofen
*A-335	Hammelburg
*A-336	Hassfurt
*A-337	Hofheim
*A-338	Karlstadt
*A-339	Königshofen
*A-340	Lohr
*A-341	Marktheidenfeld
*A-342	Mellrichstadt
*A-343	Miltenberg
*A-344	Neustadt Saale
*A-345	Obernburg
*A-346	Ochsenfurt

RB	Mainfranken
SK-LK	Würzburg
SK-LK	Aschaffenburg
SK-LK	Schweinfurt
LK	Kissingen
LK	Kitzingen
LK	Alzenau
LK	Brücknau
LK	Ebern
LK	Gemünden
LK	Gerolzhofen
LK	Hammelburg
LK	Hassfurt
LK	Hofheim
LK	Karlstadt
LK	Königshofen
LK	Lohr
LK	Markt Heidenfeld
LK	Mellrichstadt
LK	Miltenberg
LK	Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK	Obernburg
LK	Ochsenfurt

Maj J M Phillips
Maj J M Philips
Maj M B Voorhees
Capt J R Hurst
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt A T Neumann
Capt Grodzinski
Capt R W Jones
Capt J J Cotter
1st Lt G F Feehan
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellmig
Capt F L Beeby
Capt W E Brayden
Capt C Boden
Capt Griffin
Maj M B Voorhees
1st Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach
E-203	Ansbach
F-211	Nürnberg
G-222	Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth
G-224	Erlangen
G-225	Coburg
*B-226	Kronach
G-227	Hof
G-228	Ansbach
G-229	Fürth
*B-247	Lichtenfels
*B-252	Ebermannstadt
*B-253	Hochstadt
*B-254	Kulmbach
*B-255	Pegnitz
*B-256	Munchberg
*B-258	Rehau
*B-259	Wunsiedel
*B-260	Forcheim
*B-261	Dinkelsbühl
*B-262	Eichstadt

RB	Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK	Nürnberg
SK-LK	Bamberg
SK-LK	Bayreuth
LK	Erlangen
SK-LK	Coburg
LK	Kronach
SK-LK	Hof
SK-LK	Ansbach
SK-LK	Fürth
LK	Lichtenfels
LK	Ebermannstadt
LK	Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
LK	Kulmbach
LK	Pegnitz
LK	Munchberg
LK	Rehau
LK	Wunsiedel
LK	Forcheim
LK	Dinkelsbühl
LK	Eichstadt

Col E M Haight
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt B F Stroup
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Capt J F Begley
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj A C Abbott
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Maj F K Hinckey
Lt Col P B Lamson
Capt F J Stamatis
Maj H C Kauffman
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj H W Zurn
Capt J F Wyatt
Capt R J Towle

*Liaison and security

**OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

UNIT

LOCATION

**DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER**

*B-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*B-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielsen
*B-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*B-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Capt R E Peters
*B-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*B-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj J D Cofer
*B-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*B-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*B-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*B-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
*B-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones, Actg
*B-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt D Wick
*B-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK Weiden &	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
*D-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
*D-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
*D-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Giccola
*D-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*D-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
*D-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
*D-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*D-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
*D-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R Macwhorker
*D-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
*D-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*D-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
*D-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
*D-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*D-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
*D-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*D-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R Dayton
*D-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
*D-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*D-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*D-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Trayham
*D-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*D-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
*D-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
*D-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
*D-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
*D-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
*D-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
*D-278	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
*D-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Lt J C Mitchell
*D-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	1st Lt J J McWatters
*D-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*D-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*D-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*D-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	LK Freising	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising		Maj E Boney

*Liaison and security

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
*E-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj M Dizdar
*E-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*E-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt W Cedleut
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*E-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
*E-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
*E-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*E-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
*E-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*E-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt W N Dickerson
*E-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
*E-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
*E-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*E-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*E-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*E-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*E-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
*E-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M Mawrence
*E-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith
*E-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Aichach	Maj H T Hesson
*E-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*E-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*E-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt E L Bark

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R A Norton
*G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	1st Lt H D Herzfeld
*G-240	Weissenborn	LK Sonthofen	Capt J A Morris
*G-241	Sonthofen	SK-LK Kempten	Maj J E Rhea
*G-242	Kempten	LK Donauwörth	Lt Col R S Wagner
*G-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzberg	Capt R Glass
*G-293	Günzberg	LK Markt Oberdorf	CCapt J S Woodward
*G-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Memmingen	Capt B M Green
*G-295	Memmingen	LK Mindelheim	1st Lt R I Lawrence
*G-296	Mindelheim	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Maj E C Bunker
*G-297	Neuberg	LK Nördlingen	Capt E D Schanck
*G-298	Nördlingen	LK Füssen	Lt P W Thomson
*G-299	Füssen	LK Krumbach	Capt S D Lubin
*G-300	Krumbach	LK Illertissen	Capt C E Whitney
*G-369	Illertissen	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt J O Renalds
*G-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Wertingen	Capt D G Stevens
*G-372	Wertingen	LK Friedberg	Lt W A Granam
*G-373	Friedberg	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt D J Moran
*G-374	Schwabmünchen		Capt T B Creaves

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Gov (US Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BREMEN ENCLAVE (US) (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Bremen	SK Bremen	Col B C Welker
Wesermünde Det Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

*Liaison and security

